# THE WEST[illegible]ROLINIAN.

—[illegible] POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED [illegible], OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*—— —

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### IDA ROSENHEIM.

A TALE OF THE CONTINENTAL CHOLERA.

The pestilence was spreading widely at Berlin, and hourly were new victims offered up at the altar of despair; but in the palace of Rosenheim all was still the same uninterrupted festivity.—Guests disappeared from the banquet and revellers from the wassail board; but Herman of Rosenheim blanched not at their absence, and the laugh, and the wine-song were heard echoing through the lonely square long after the midnight chimes. Ida, the beautiful Ida, was ever the splendid mistress of the feast, till the revel began to grow warmer and wilder, and she fled away to her chamber, and casting aside her glittering robes and braided pearls, wept long and sadly for the coming ruin of her house. Every festal exclamation of her father struck harshly upon her, for she knew that the Demon of Gaming was in his heart, and in every laugh there seemed to her a tone that sounded like the echo of its fiendish mockery. Yet she silently bore the loss of the ancestral jewels of her race, though she knew the diamonds and sapphires, the opal and jacinths, which had adorned the departed beauties of Rosenheim, were nightly cast away by her father as lightly as her own fair hands would shake off the dew drops from a rose bud. One string of pearls (a rosary of the Virgin) alone remained to deck the last daughter of the house of Rosenheim, when she presided at her father's table; but many there thought the rich gleam of her ringlets, pouring like a veil of golden silk over her brow and bosom, and the violet light of her modest eyes, were lovelier in their unadorned beauty, than when the pearls were gathered in her hair like snow amid sunshine, and diamonds clasped her robe from ancle to bosom. Ida had remarked that Otto of Wolfstein, to her the most disagreeable of her father's associates, had lately become peculiar in his attentions, and distressing in his assiduities and saw her father smile as her white hand trembled in the eager grasp of Otto's, as he led her to her seat, or knelt before her as she touched her lute, with an air of romantic gallantry.

Love, the lost Elysium of the soul, the true Paradise which fled our first parents as they shrunk beneath the primal curse, had never yet touched the pure heart of Ida: it was the theme of all around her, the burthen of the songs her own sweet sighing voice poured forth to the response of her lute; but to her it was as yet the ideal of the passion—a word of enchantment, having no master power over the talisman of her thoughts.—Count Otto had a face and form calculated at the first glance to call forth a feeling of admiration; his courtly address and easy gaity, seemed as if they might win him the world; but a careful observer of his faultless face could see that all was not bright beneath, and his large and singularly radiant eyes, had an indescribable meaning in their glance, at times from which the gazer shrunk, and knew not why. His addresses soon became too pointed to be mistaken even by the simplicity of Ida; but love, the angel of Eden, came not to brighten her heart with his celestial visiting.

She was sitting alone one night, listening, with an evil divining spirit, to the frantic mirth of the group in the banquetting room, when hurried steps were heard in the corridor, and her father suddenly entered the chamber, and closing the door looked upon her in silence; he was pale, and his high and haughty features had a strange sternness in them; the thick heavy curls were shaken back from his lofty forehead, and Ida trembled as she met his fixed and fearful glance. Pushing aside her embroidery frame, she rose to meet him, but with a rapid step he approached, and seizing her hands exclaimed,

"Ida! my daughter, tremble not; thou art my only child, thy beauty is my price! My idol! born to preserve thy father, should I not triumph when I look upon thee?"

"Thou art my fate, father," murmured Ida; "I understand thee not—thy looks are strangely altered!"

"*Looks*, girl! I tell thee my destiny is changed. The lord of Rosenheim is a beggar! and thou and I are outcasts; to-night we must go forth alone and unattended; thou hast no longer a home, Ida, but in a father's heart! Shrink not, maiden, thou hast taken pearls from thy hair, and rubies from thy bosom at my bidding, knowest thou for what purpose? They were offerings to ruin, to that destruction which has reached us both; to-night I have lost all, name, fame, home and honor! I saw my last possession fall from me, and when I looked upon the face of my destroyer, the fiend awoke in my heart. What hell has the gambler to fear? he can bear that of his own heart, and how could the malice of a demon invent a subtler torture? I sought by fraud, nay sink not, girl—thy father Herman Rosenheim, sought by fraud to win again what he had lost—was detected—and yet he lives!"

As he spoke thus, he cast aside the dark folds of his cloak and drew a pistol suddenly from his belt. His daughter shrunk with a faint shriek upon her knees, and, catching his arm, looked up into his face with the wild helplessness of terror: her fair hair, breaking from its silken fillet, streamed over her white garments to the very floor of the chamber; and as the clear light of the silver lamp shone upon the pale and sculpture-like beauty of Ida, and the dark convulsed features of her father, they seemed like the impersonations of Pity and Revenge.

There was a moment's pause, and Rosenheim, throwing aside his pistol, suddenly raised his daughter from the ground, clasped her passionately to his heart, burying his face in the profusion of her tresses, as he wept upon her shoulder. "Ida! Ida!" he whispered, "my daughter, wilt thou not save thy father? my fate is in thy hands—Otto of Wolfstein—he alone knows my guilt—he alone is the possessor of mine inheritance, and he asks but thy hand, Ida—thy love, Ida!—answer me."—"What, am I the murderer of my child!" he exclaimed, as her head fell powerless on his arm, and her cold white hands released their clasping hold. Calling aloud for help, he laid her on a couch near him, and pouring curses on himself he knelt by her side till, by the assistance of her maidens, the blue eyes of the devoted girl once more opened consciousness, and bursting into tears, she threw herself fondly into his trembling arms.

Some days passed away, and Ida, whose sweet and lovely nature could not resist her father's pleadings, faintly gave her consent to receive Otto as her future husband. But she soon found there must be no delay. The ardent lover himself fixed the day; and to Ida, whose nameless apprehensions of her future lord increased every moment, it came too soon.

On the eve of the bridal, as she sat attired for the banquet, awaiting her father's summons, the death bell struck upon her ear, and from her attendant she heard that it was for the Baroness Theresa, the cousin of the Count Otto, who had that day sunk, in the freshness of her youth, beneath the destroying pestilence. Ida felt a cold chill at her heart as she listened to these words, and in the splendor of the festival they were not forgotten. Count Otto presented her to the assembled guests as his intended bride; and with courtly grace, as she entered, he knelt at her feet, and clasping a diamond bracelet on her white arm, murmured—"Ida! may this bridal gift be with thee even in death, unchanging as the love of Otto!" She smiled, and the accompanying blush gave to her innocent beauty a radiance with which it seldom sparkled. As soon as she reached her chamber she unclasped the bracelet to examine it's gorgeous, yet delicate workmanship, and amid the rich fillagreed gold of its enamelled clasp, read the name of Theresa Wolfstein!

* * * * * *

Morning came, bright and glorious, and early was the hour when Ida of Rosenheim was to plight her faith to the gallant Otto, and her attire maidens entered her chamber with smiles and eager steps, bearing the bridal garments, and aerial veil: the lady sat upon a low couch, seemingly asleep, her head resting on her arm: she still wore the white satin robe in which she had been attired the preceding evening, but its full and graceful folds were much disordered, the jewelled clasps of her boddice were torn asunder, and the delicate lace which shielded her fair neck seemed as if rent from it in a convulsive struggle. Her hair had fallen from its confinement, and hid her face as she lay; her favorite maiden gathered up her long curls, and looking down uttered one shrilling shriek, and fell senseless on the ground. Decay and death were on the features then disclosed, and the angel of the pestilence had poured forth the vial of its wrath on the last descendant of the House of Rosenheim.

### EARTH'S CHILDREN CLEAVE TO EARTH.

[BY WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

Earth's children cleave to earth—her frail
Decaying children dread decay;
Yon wreath of mist that leaves the vale,
And lessens in the morning ray;
Look how by mountain rivulet,
It lingers as it upward creeps,
And clings to fern and copsewood set
Along the green and dewy steeps:
Clings to the flagrant kalmia, clings
To precipices fringed with grass,
Dark maples where the wood-thrush sings,
And bowers of fragrant sassafras.
Yet all in vain—it passes still
From hold to hold, it cannot stay
And in the very beams that fill
The world with glory wastes away,
Till, parting from the mountain's brow,
It vanishes from human eye,
And that which sprung of earth is now
A portion of the glorious sky.

### MAN SOMETIMES A VEGETABLE.

The amusing "Georgia Lawyer," (no less a personage than the Hon. Judge Charlton, Mayor of Savannah,) in the last Knickerbocker, gives the following anecdote, in proof of his position, that man is sometimes nothing more than a vegetable.

"Two friends, and brother lawyers of mine, were travelling, some years since, on the circuit. Their route led them across the sandy hills that form the northern boundary of the Altamaha, one of the noble rivers of our beautiful State. These hills, or ridges however, are as barren and desolate as Arabia Petre. You might plant a Yankee there, and he would not grow! Perhaps after the assertion, it would be 'surglussade' to say that no effort of industry or ingenuity could coax a blade of grass to rear its head above the sterile soil. It was a rainy, gloomy day, and after travelling for some time, without encouraging any signs of human life, their hearts were cheered by the sight of the 'smoke that so gracefully curled,' and they knew, forthwith, 'that a cottage was near.' And sure enough, there it was. A clumsy, ill shapen log hut, with interstices, or to speak more classically, 'chinks,' wide enough to throw a sizeable bear through.

My friends dismounted and entered. A fire of pine wood, or light wood, as it is technically called, in the clay chimney. In one corner of the fire place were huddled a baker's dozen of 'yellow complected brats.' A tall gaunt female, with long uncombed tresses, or bunches of coarse red hair, was seated upon the floor, while in front of the fire, and occupying the only stool in the hovel, sat the 'lord of the soil,' shivering under the malign influence of a tertian ague.

"Good morning, my friend," said one of the visiters, who is celebrated for his politeness and urbanity.

"Morning!" was the laconic and echo-like reply. (I believe that it is an incorrect expression. Echo like a woman, gives the last word.)

"Fine situation you have here," resumed my brother attorney.

"Fine d—l! responded the host; "what's it fine for?"

"Why, I should suppose you would [illegible] sport here, in hunting."

"That you suppose [illegible] excepting you got something to hunt [illegible]?"

"No; that's a very clear case, I [illegible], however that so near the river, there [illegible] plenty of deer. Still if it is not a good hunting ground, it is a fine place for raising cattle."

"It is, is it? S'pose' the cattle gets in the swamp, and the river rises 'pon 'em, and the fools don't get out of the way, but get drowned! How you gwine to raise 'em then, eh?"

"That certainly is very bad," continued my indefatigable friend; but there is one comfort left you. If you have not the best hunting ground, nor the greenest pasturage, you have what is better than the monarch's diadem, or the highest niche in the temple of Fame; you have health."

"Have, have I, stranger! Don't you see them yaller-complected critters in the corner there?—Them's got health, ain't they? The old woman there has got it, ain't she? And look at me, with this cursed ager shaking my bones to a jelly!—You call that health don't you?"

"Look here my friend," exclaimed my brother chip, "answer me this question, and I won't ask you another. If you can't get anything to grow here, and nothing to hunt; if all your cattle drown, and your family are all the while sick; why in the name of common sense, do you not up sticks and be off? Why do you stay here?"

"Oh, cause the light-wood knots are so 'mazing handy!"

Gentle reader—look me steadfastly in the face. Upon your honor, as a gentleman, (or lady,) do you believe that was an animal? Do you think that a real genuine man, or brute, would have remained his whole life, under the circumstances, in such a spot? No, you don't. Now that is what I call a man of the *vegetable* species. I can't tell whether vegetables think or not, but if it does, I will bet my spectacles against the prettiest lady's eyes in the country, that the man's idea of heaven was that it consisted of a large pine barren where the light wood knots were 'mazin handy,' and where he could shiver the whole day 'with a cursed ager,' over a large fire of the aforesaid light-wood knots, kept in perpetual flame by the 'ministering agents of the place."

### THE MIDNIGHT WIND.

Mournfully! oh, mournfully
This midnight wind doth sigh,
Like some sweet plaintive melody
Of ages long gone by:
It speaks a tale of other years—
Of hopes that bloomed to die—
Of sunny smiles that set in tears,
And loves that mouldering lie!

Mournfully! oh, mournfully
This midnight wind doth moan;
It stirs some chord of memory
In each dull, heavy tone:
The voices of the much-loved dead
Seem floating thereupon;
All, all my fond heart cherished
Ere death had made it lone.

Mournfully! oh, mournfully
This midnight wind doth swell,
With its quaint, pensive minstrelsy,
Hope's passionate farewell:
To the dreamy joys of other years,
Ere yet grief or canker fell
On the heart's bloom—ah! well may tears
Start at the parting knell.

### THE HERMIT—A FABLE.

A pious hermit, who lived in the solitude of the forest, far from the noise of men, was once wandering through the woods in search of a few wild fruits and berries to make up his frugal meal. He heard a moaning in the grass, and looking down saw a fox, both of whose fore-legs were broken, writhing like a snake on the ground, and apparently starving. The good hermit was about to seek some food for the helpless creature when an eagle appeared soaring high over head, and suddenly let a fowl fall from his talons directly at the feet of the fox.—The starving animal seized greedily on the precious prize, and soon made a hearty meal on it. "Ah," exclaimed the pious enthusiast, "this is the finger of God. Why did I distrust his providential care, and wander over hill and dale to seek for my daily food? He who brought food to the mouth of this helpless animal, will surely never forget his servant. Henceforth I will take no more thought for my body's sustenance, but trust to his goodness, and devote all my time to meditation." True to his resolution, he returned to his cell, and neither plucked the fruits that hung on the trees around him, nor went down to the brook to quench his thirst. Three whole days he lived thus, and wasting away to a shadow, in the vain hope of a direct interference from heaven.—On the evening of the third day, just as he sunk into a deep slumber, thunder rolled through the cave, he saw a form of Angelic beauty, and heard a sweet but solemn voice that spoke thus—"mortal, how feeble is thy understanding! couldst thou thus misinterpret the lesson contained in the eagle's conduct? Thou art not lame and helpless as was the fox, but art strong and active like the eagle that gave him food. Him thou wert to imitate in going about and doing good to others; for know that idleness, even if accompanied by constant prayer, is odious in the sight of the Almighty.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

"I am glad," said a missionary to an Indian chief, "that you do not drink whiskey; but it grieves me to find that your people use so much of it." "Ah! yes," said the red man, and he fixed an impressive eye upon the preacher, which communicated the reproof before he uttered it, "we Indians use a great deal of whiskey; but we do not make it."

A celebrated physician used to say, when he could not discover the cause of a man's sickness, "We'll try this, and we'll try that. We'll shoot into the tree, and if any thing falls, well and good.

"Ay," replied a wag, "I fear this is too commonly the case; and in your shooting into the tree, the first thing that generally falls is the patient."

A man in N. Orleans whose physician directed a rigid *vegetable* diet, asked if *mint* julips came within the restriction.

*From the London Weekly Dispatch.*

### "GOOD BYE."

Farewell! farewell! is often heard
From the lips of those who part,
'Tis a whispered tone—'tis a gentle word,
But it springs not from the heart.
It may serve for the lover's [illegible]
To be sung [illegible]
But give to me the lips that say
The honest words—"Good bye!"

Adieu! adieu! may greet the ear
In the guise of courtly speech;
But when we leave the kind and dear,
'Tis not what the soul would teach.
Whene'er we grasp the hands of those
We would have forever nigh,
The flame of Friendship bursts and glows
In the warm, frank words—"Good bye!"

The mother, sending forth her child
To meet with cares and strife,
Breathes thro' her tears, her doubts and fears,
For the loved one's future life.
No cold "adieu," no "farewell" lives
Within her choking sigh;
But the deepest sob of anguish gives—
"God bless thee, boy! Good bye!"

Go watch the pale and dying one,
When the glance has lost its beam—
When the brow is cold as the marble stone,
And the world a passing dream:
And the latest pressure of the hand,
The look of the closing eye,
Yield what the heart must understand,
A long—a last "Good bye."

*From a work called "Physic and Physicians."*

### ANECDOTES OF MEDICAL MEN.

*Dr. Fordyce.*—"The celebrated Dr. Fordyce dined every day, for more then twenty years, at Dolby's Chophouse. His researches in comparative anatomy had led him to conclude, that man through custom, eats oftener than nature requires, one meal a day being sufficient for that noble animal, the lion. At four o'clock, his accustomed hour of dining, the Doctor regularly took his seat at the table always reserved for him, on which was placed a silver tankard full of strong ale, a bottle of port wine, and a measure containing a quarter of a pint of brandy. The moment the waiter announced him, the cook put a pound and a half of rump steak on the gridiron, and on the table some delicate trifle, as a *bonne bouche*, to serve until his steak was ready. This was sometimes half a boiled chicken, sometimes a plate of fish; when he had eaten this, he took one glass of brandy, and then proceeded to devour his steak. When he had finished his meal, he took the remainder of his brandy, having during his dinner drank the tankard of ale, and afterwards a bottle of port. He thus daily spent an hour and a half of his time, and then returned to his house in Essex street, to give his six o'clock lecture on chemistry. He made no other meal until he returned to Dolby's at four o'clock the next day."

*Dr. Mead.*—"Dr. Mead dabbled considerably in the Stocks. One day, prior to his visiting his patients, he received intelligence that the stocks had suddenly fallen. At this moment he was sent for, in a hurry, to visit a lady who was represented to be very ill. Having considerable property in the funds, the news made so strong an impression upon his mind, that while he was feeling the patient's pulse, he exclaimed "Mercy upon me, how they fall, lower! lower! lower!" The lady in great alarm, flew to the bell, crying out, "I am dying; Dr. Mead says my pulse gets lower and lower, so that it is impossible I should live." "You are dreaming madam," replied the physician, rousing from his reverie, "your pulse is very good and nothing ails you; it was the Stocks I was talking of."

*Dr. Glover.*—"The late Dr. Glover, of convivial memory, though regularly bred to physic and surgery, was for a short period in his early life an actor on the Dublin stage, during which time he conceived the idea that many persons in a state of suspended animation, might by proper and timely treatment be restored to society. The doctor was so confident in his opinion being well-founded, that he had laid a wager with a brother comedian that the first malefactor who was executed he would restore to life. The bet was accepted, and a few days after the doctor had an opportunity of proving that he was right on the apparently dead body of a man who was hanged for robbery. He was however, rather unfortunate in the choice of his subject; for the following day the fellow having discovered the doctor's lodgings, and being introduced into the apartment where he was sitting, the resuscitated criminal, accosting the preserver of his life by the familiar appellation of "Father," said, that as he had restored him to existence, it was his duty to support him as his son, and this he should expect him to do. The singularity of the application so amazed the doctor, that it was some time before he recovered his powers sufficiently to enable him to expel him *vi et armis* from the room. Nothing daunted by his reception he visited the theatre that evening, and harangued the audience from the gallery, whilst the doctor was acting.—Wherever the poor doctor went, his resuscitated friend followed him, demanding a settlement for life. At last Dr. Glover was compelled, in order to get rid of his hopeful heir, to offer to advance him a sum of money if he would leave the kingdom. This was accepted, and the fellow left the country."

*Dr. Lettsom.*—"I was born a Quaker," says he, "and what is still more strange, I was born so within the tropics. I was brought up in notions which encouraged ideas of a favorite people, of a little remnant, of a chosen few and such like narrow principles. As I loved reading, I acquired the power of thinking; and, considering that all our society together, compared to the universal creation, was in less proportion than a grain of sand to the great globe, I entertained more ample notions of the universal parent.

"When I came to London (after the termination of five years apprenticeship to Sutcliff,) clothed in a long-flapped coat, and carrying on my head a little bob-wig, unknown, and knowing no one, I was resolving as I walked slowly along Lombard-street, "what an atom of insignificance am I in this new world!" At this moment, a person abruptly interrupted my reverie, by asking, "art thou not from Tortola?" "Yes." "I am glad to see thee, wilt thou not dine with me?" "With all my heart, for I am here like Adam, without one associate."

I do not know by what fatality Lord Beegley thus accosted me, and took me to his lodging, for we were total strangers. He was some inches taller than me, the [illegible] and long flaps, added to his height; [illegible] made up in length what they lacked in [illegible].

"I remember once, as he walked up Cheapside, a little hump-backed boy kept strutting before him, crying out, "ladies and gentlemen make way, make way, make way, the monument is coming." Beegley never minded this, but kept his pace, [illegible] about him, and forming a periphery of [illegible] yards equilaterally from the centre of motion."

*The Ruling Passion Strong in Death.*—"Of the noted Cook, who died some years ago at Pentonville, many anecdotes have been related, of plans which he had practised in order to cheat medical men into gratuitous advice. One of his modes was to attire himself in rags, and ape the pauper. Another was to procure a letter from some dispensary, and to attend there, which he did once for several weeks before he was found out to be a man of immense fortune.

"On some occasions, however, he found himself obliged to seek advice in *propria persona*, but even then he went upon a saving plan; at one time, having a complaint in his leg, he applied to a surgeon in the neighborhood, a Mr. Pigeon, asking how long it would take to make a cure. The surgeon answered "a month." This alarmed the miser who anxiously inquired what would be the medical demand; and on being told by the surgeon who saw the complaint was trifling, that it would be a guinea; Cooke replied, "a guinea" very well; but mark this—a guinea is an immense sum of money; and when I agree upon sums of such magnitude, I go upon the system of no cure no pay; so if I am not cured by the expiration of the month, I am to pay nothing!"

"Mr. Pigeon accepted the terms; and by his diligence and surgical skill, would have closed the wound completely some days within the limited space; which the miser observing, and trembling for his gold, was determined to prevent, if possible: and actually procured an irritating plaster, which he put on so as to extend the period of cicatrizing, which was then going on wholesomely; and was thus enabled, on the last day of the specified term, to show to the surgeon that the wound was still unhealed. The unhappy wretch, proud of his own infamy had the hardihood to boast of it afterwards under the cant phrase of "plucking a pigeon."

"Even on his death bed the ruling passion was strong upon him; for having sent for several medical men, one only would attend; and having for a few days sent in some medicine, the dying miser at length entreated him to say how long he thought he might live. The candid apothecary honestly said, "perhaps five or six days;" when Cook collecting all his strength for the moment, and starting up in his bed exclaimed, "There! are you not a dishonest man, a rogue, and a robber, to serve me so." The apothecary, in some surprise, naturally inquired how he deserved those epithets.—"How, sir?" faintly uttered the dying miser, why, you are no better than a pickpocket, to rob me of my gold, by sending in two draughts a day, to a man that all your physic will not keep alive for six days? begone from my house, and never enter it again."

*Red Hair.*—A tinpenny your honor, only a tinpenny exclaimed a sturdy beggar at a stage coach door in Ireland, to a Scotchman with fiery rinklets, but who was quite insensible to the appeal; "a tinpenny yer honor, or a penny, or ha'penny, plase ye." Finding the Scot inexorable, the beggar altered his tone, and said, will yer honor plase to *lind* me a lock of yer hair to light my pipe wid."

*Cheap Enough.*—"What did you give for that horse?" inquired a friend of the facetious Mr. B., as he was riding by. "My note," was the significant reply; "wasn't that *cheap enough!*"

There is a young lady in Connecticut, so learned that the beaux when they call, are obliged to carry a volume of Webster's quarto dictionary, under each arm, and a "library of general knowledge" in each pocket.

A conjurer, lately announced the following performance, in England: I will drive eight tenpenny nails into the small of any gentleman's back, place him in a *loadstone* chair, and draw out every nail, and he shall feel no pain.

A man was recently tried in Philadelphia for stealing a goose. He got off in consequence of a croney swearing that he remembered the goose ever since it was a gosling. An Irishman, who was arrested for stealing a gun, hearing this successful defence, got a countryman to swear that he had known the gun ever since it was a pistol, and that it belonged to the prisoner.

*Value of Voting.*—"The vote on the abdication of James II. and the elevation of William and Mary to the throne of Great Britain, was carried by a majority of two!! Let this be an unceasing warning to you of the importance of a vote or two. Never have to reproach yourself, that a profligate man has been elected, or a bad measure adopted, through your absence from this sacred duty."—*Matthew Carey.*

*The Biter Bitten.*—A piscatorial lawyer, a short time ago, in the course of a predatory excursion against the finny tribe, was throwing his line into the river Wolland, at a village three or four miles to the west of Stamford, when he hooked a very fine pike; it required some little exercise of skill to get him to land, and his exertions were eagerly regarded by a gaping native; he was at length successful, and the gasping fish was laid upon the bank.

Hodge expressed his wonderment at the open jaws and sharp teeth of Mr. Pike, and was advised by the lawyer, (who was thinking perhaps of the many clients he himself had bitten) to put his finger in the fishes mouth by way of experiment; "Noa, noa," said Hodge, "but he may just tak' a grip o' my dog's tail, if he like." Suiting the action to the word, he inserted the tip of the dog's tail between the jaws of the pike, which were instantly closed. Away went the dog, and away went the fish dangling at his tail, to the high gratification of the countryman, and to the dismay of the cunning lawyer. The latter raised a shout to stop the thief, and entreated Hodge to call back his dog; but calling was of no use, they were soon out of sight, and the fish irretrievably lost to the quill-driver, was soon deposited beneath the humble roof of the villager, who left the lawyer endeavoring to catch another fish, but not very well pleased at being outwitted by the rustic, who had thus proved himself to be the cleverer [illegible] of the two.—*Stamford Mercury.*

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

*From the New York Courier & Enquirer.*

### BY THE EASTERN MAIL.

The Bank Commissioners of Rhode Island have issued from Providence, a circular to the incorporated banks of that state, consequent on the suspension of specie payments [illegible] institutions. This circular [illegible] to forbear from any [illegible] liabilities, and from [illegible] any other purpose than the [illegible] own bills. It further requires [illegible] from the issue of fractional bills, [illegible] to pay out freely the smaller [illegible].

The banks are also advised, in all their operations to hold in view an early resumption of specie payments, and to do nothing that shall [illegible] so desirable an event.

To restrain any immoderate issues of Bank paper, and to preserve an uniformity in its value, it is recommended that such an arrangement be entered into by the Banks generally, as will provide for the reception by each Bank, of its bills from other banks, weekly or oftener, and for the payment of a suitable rate of interest on the balances which may be found against it.

The banks are required to report immediately to the Commissioners at Providence a statement of their condition at the close of business hours on the 15th instant, and a similar report is required for the 22d inst. During the suspension a monthly report will be made, commencing with the first Monday of November.

From Boston we learn that a meeting of Delegates from the different banks, held on Thursday, at which 21 out of the 25 city banks were represented, the following resolution, offered by C. W. Cartwright, Esq., and seconded by Eliphalet Williams, Esq. was *unanimously* adopted.

*Resolved*, That after an interchange of opinions and a statement of facts in regard to the present condition of the Boston Banks, we are fully satisfied that they are in a sound condition, and in the possession of an unusual amount of specie—and that without the occurrence of some unanticipated event, have the utmost confidence in being able to maintain Specie Payments, and at the same time continue, or even moderately increase, their present line of discounts.

The Atlas of Friday morning says that "the favorable import of the intelligence from New York, was received with great satisfaction here, and there was somewhat of a better feeling manifested, than for some days past. The condition of money affairs however, is by no means easy; and there is still a pressing demand for money on prime business paper, even at very high prices. There has been some call for specie on the different banks. Our merchants thus far, with but few exceptions, have met all their engagements. There is but little business doing of any description."

We find, in the Boston Daily Advertiser, the following letter from the agent of Messrs. Baring, to the President of the Merchants' Bank of Boston:—

NEW YORK, October 16, 1839.

FRANKLIN HAVEN, Esq : DEAR SIR : Mr. Winchester called on me this morning in behalf of your bank, to inquire if I would authorise the bank to draw on Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. if it should have occasion to do so. In reply, I beg to say, that I shall be in Boston soon and will have the pleasure to see you on the subject; but I conceive no occasion can arise, inasmuch as Mr. Quincy is drawing in Boston on Messrs. Baring, and the banks here also against stocks, for a large amount—and on other houses also; and I think the amount of bills offered will prevent any export of specie of any consequence, and be more than sufficient to meet the demand.

The banks generally are in a position of great strength, and their engagements so reduced that nothing can touch them without their own consent—and they may not only continue, but increase their discounts—and have more specie than is desirable for them to keep; as I understand the position of the Boston banks, they are equally strong, and with a good understanding between them may give the necessary relief to the community. Boston, too, is getting to be a creditor city, and need feel under no apprehension whatever—nothing can touch her. Be assured that N. York will not only continue to pay specie, but that there will be a gradual relief to the money market.

Dear sir, very truly and respectfully yours,

T. W. WARD.

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ESSAY ON THE CURRENCY, BY MR. N. BIDDLE.

"The currency of the United States consists of coin, and of bank notes promising to pay coin. As long as the banks can always pay the coin they promise, they are useful, because, in a country where the moneyed capital is disproportioned to the means of employing capital, the substitution of credits for coin enables the nation to make its exchanges with less coin, and of course saves the expense of that coin. But this advantage has by its side a great danger. Banks are often directed by needy persons who borrow too much, or by sanguine persons anxious only to increase the profits, without much pecuniary interest or personal responsibility in the administration. The constant tendency of banks, therefore, is to lend too much, and to put too many notes in circulation. Now, the addition of many notes, even while they are as good as coin, by being always exchangeable for coin, may be injurious, because the increase of the mixed mass of money generally occasions a rise in the price of all commodities. The consequence is, that the high price of foreign productions tempts foreigners to send us a large amount of their commodities, while the high price of domestic productions prevents these foreigners from taking in exchange a large amount of our commodities. When, therefore, you buy from foreigners more than they buy from you, as they cannot take the paper part of your currency they must take the coin part. If this is done to a considerable extent, the danger is that the banks will be obliged to pay so much of their coin for their notes, as to leave them not a sufficient quantity to answer the demand for it; in which case the banks fail, and the community is defrauded. To prevent this, a prudent bank, the moment it perceives an unusual demand for its notes, and has reason to fear a drain on its vaults, should immediately diminish the amount of its notes and call in a part of its debts. So, on a large scale, when the banks of a country perceive such a demand for coin for exportation as diminishes too much the stock of coin necessary for their banking purposes, they should stop the exportation. This they can always do if their affairs have been well managed; and here lies the test of bank management.

"The loss of a [illegible] par is, that when [illegible] mixed [illegible] country, [illegible] ty, it no longer [illegible] its own defence, [illegible] the merit of a bank is [illegible] degree of [illegible] this great risk, that, on the one hand, [illegible] payable on demand, while on the other, [illegible] cannot be called in without great delay—a delay fatal to [illegible]. This is the [illegible] of banks, who do not always distinguish [illegible] things, especially distinct [illegible] adequately secure, and a debt [illegible]. But a well managed bank has [illegible] to prevent its business [illegible] transactions—payable [illegible], when the parties are able to pay, [illegible] in order to escape [illegible]. Such a bank has its funds, [illegible] repaid into it, and is able at any time [illegible] it will or will not lend them out again.

"A bank so managed, if it finds too much demand for its coin to go abroad, begins by not lending more than it receives every day; and then goes farther, by collecting as much as its income, declining to renew the notes of its debtors, and obliging them to pay a part or the whole, making it a rule to keep its discounts within its income. The operation proceeds thus: by issuing no new notes, but requiring something from your debtors, you oblige them to return to you the bank notes you lent to them, or their equivalents. This makes the bank notes scarcer—this makes them more valuable—this makes the goods for which they are generally exchanged less valuable; the debtor, in his anxiety to get your notes, being willing to sell his goods at a sacrifice. This brings down the prices of goods, and makes every thing cheaper. Then the remedy begins; the foreigner, finds that his goods must be sold so low, sends no more; the American importer, finding that he cannot make money by importing them, imports no more. The remainder of the coin, of course, is not sent out after new importations, but stays at home, where it finds better employment in purchasing these cheap articles; and when the foreigner hears of this state of things, he sends back the coin he took away. He took it away merely because your own domestic productions were so high that he could not make any profit in his country by taking them. But when the news reaches him that his productions are very cheap in our country, he will also learn that our productions are cheap too; and he sends back the coin to buy these cheap productions of ours. We, therefore, get back our coin by diminishing our paper, and it will stay until driven away by another superabundance of paper. Such is the circle which a mixed currency is always describing. Like the power of steam, it is eminently useful in prudent hands, but of tremendous hazard when not controlled; and the practical wisdom in managing it lies in seizing the proper moment to expand and contract it; taking care, in *working with such explosive material, whenever there is doubt, to incline to the side of safety.*

"These simple elements explain the present situation of the country. Its disorder is overtrading, brought on by overbanking. The remedy is to bank less and to trade less.

"It is the order of nature, that if men or nations live extravagantly, they must first suffer till they repair losses by prudence, and that neither men nor banks should impose on the community by promises to pay what they cannot pay."

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CINCINNATI, Oct. 15.

*Ohio Banks—Ruin either way.*—The suspension of specie payments, in the Atlantic cities, must be followed by a general suspension. The banks that continue to pay will be drained of their coin in a very short time, by that process. And, in Ohio, suspension is attended with still worse consequences.

By the banking law of last session, February 16, 1839, provision is made, that if any bank of the State, suspend specie payments for a longer term than thirty days, in any one year, the present judge of the court of C. P. Circuit, in which the bank is situate shall issue a writ, for the sequestration of such bank, and, through the sheriff, deliver all the effects, to one or more of the bank commissioners. The commissioner is required to proceed immediately to collect the debts due the bank, and dispose of its property, and apply the proceeds to the payment of its debts, for which purposes special commissioners may be appointed by the principal board.

We learn that the provisions of this law are peremptory. The bank commissioner must apply to the judge, who must order the sequestration. It is thus that the Ohio banks are exposed to utter ruin either way. If they continue to pay specie till their last dollar is gone, then the sequestration must come. If they surrender at once, the commissioner must pay out the specie to the first that make demand—so that all the specie in our banks is exposed to distribution, in a very short time, and all their debtors are liable to forced payment, without delay.

Nothing can save the banks and bank debtors but an inability to continue specie payments by the banks. From this devastating ruin there seems to be no other escape.—None but one is practicable, a special call of the Legislature, within thirty days to modify this law. This wide spread destruction of business and property, that the law must work in Ohio, particularly, is sufficient to vindicate this call, notwithstanding the [illegible] entertained by the Governor and the ruling party on the subject of banks. Imagination cannot estimate the waste that an immediate bringing into market, the millions of property necessary to pay our bank debt must produce in the State!! Nothing like it was ever heard of in the collection of debts. —*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

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*Our City.*—Interspersed [illegible] will be found particulars of the [illegible] which we have been visited [illegible] nights have passed without [illegible] is prevalent among our citizens [illegible] hoped a few days will suffice to restore peace and order. We are neither desponding or dispirited. The singular circumstance has been exhibited, of a people deliberately and calmly placing the disposition of their persons and property under the uncontrolled authority of a few of their fellow-citizens, in whom they have confidence. This confidence is not misplaced—the gentlemen are prudent, cool, judicious and firm, [illegible] reiterate the assertion that a few days will restore affairs to their usual course. We [illegible] has been too [illegible]. Although [illegible] to a degree have [illegible] the epidemic has not [illegible] is still prevalent [illegible] friends we would say [illegible] from severe frosts. To those [illegible] neighborhood, we would say [illegible] into town at once, you subject yourselves to the probability of being taken sick—(but is that more risk than those have incurred who have remained and toiled for the protection and safety of your property?) whereas, on the other hand your presence will serve to restore order. If nothing more, the fact of your dwelling house being occupied, carries some protection.—In times like these, moral as well as physical influence, must act.—*Ib.*

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*From the Journal of the American Silk Society.*

### KEEPING OF MULTICAULIS OVER WINTER.

As great number of multicaulis trees will be taken up this fall and kept out of the ground all winter, for purposes of sale, and by many under an apprehension that they will be injured by the inclemencies of the season, it is deemed proper to devote a portion of the present number, to the best mode of preserving them. Let us be understood, however; if the trees are growing on high and dry situations, (the more stony and gravelly the better,) and the trees are not wanted for any purpose till the opening of spring, the best and most certain method of preserving them, it is to leave them where they are. In such situations we have never known a tree, or a limb or even a bud, to be injured by winter. This is our own practice invariably. We never even take off the cuttings we intend to plant in the spring till we have got the ground ready for them, in March or April. But where early frosts, and late spells of warm weather between them, late planting, &c. have caused a considerable quantity of unripened wood at the extremities to remain at the fall of the leaf, all this unripened wood should be cut off before the severe cold approaches—say immediately after the leaves have fallen; and buried in the ground as follows: select the highest and driest situation in the field or garden, if possible on the north side of a house, barn, or high board fence, (but not under trees,) where the sun never shines in winter. Lay the cuttings on the top of the ground, side by side, near together but not touching, cover the first layer with fine loose earth one inch. Then lay on another layer of cuttings, side by side, as before, and so on till you have laid all the cuttings down, taking care to press the earth firmly. Then throw on earth, covering the whole about one foot deep, and packing the surface firmly, and forming the top of the pile into the shape of the roof of a house, that it may throw off the water. If you have one thousand branches you wish to preserve, lay down one hundred in each layer, and thus you will have ten layers. The earth which you use should be taken from a ditch which you will dig around the pile; and this ditch will serve as a drain to draw off the water from the pile of cuttings. Care must be taken that no interstices be left among the cuttings, as the confined air in them will cause mildew, and of course the loss of the cuttings. The situation should be protected from the sun as much as possible, that the pile may remain frozen all winter, as it is occasional freezing and *thawing* that injures unripened wood. It should not be exposed to the dripping from the eaves of the house, or from trees, as that saturates the pile with water. This unripened wood, thus preserved, if taken from the pile in the spring and immediately planted, without unnecessary exposure to the air, will grow and make as fine trees as the best matured wood.

Where trees must necessarily be taken up and kept out of the ground during winter, the best mode of preserving them, is to bury their roots in the ground in an erect position, in some situation perfectly protected from the sun. Where a large number are to be protected, a long shed that will shelter them from the sun, should be erected, open at the sides and ends, that a free passage may be afforded for the air. The situation should be the highest and driest at command, and the more open to a northern exposure, the better.

Once for all, let it be said, that the morus multicaulis is never injured by cold, however intense it may be, that they are only injured in winter by the sudden application of heat while in a frozen state; and that the only protection they require during the winter, is to be protected from *heat*, at all times.

Supposing that a shed, as above mentioned, has been erected for the purpose, the trees may be set as close as possible, merely throwing a little earth between the roots, and when all are set, the trees left standing as if they had grown there. If any part of the roots appear above ground, they should be covered by the application of a shovel full of earth. If the soil be of a sandy quality, it is the best. Clay soil should be avoided, as it cannot be placed about the roots without leaving cavities, which will cause mildew.

Cellars, open at the north and south sides, will answer a good purpose, provided they are on high situations, but if at the foot of hills, they will not do, unless on the north side of the hill, as they are apt to be too damp, and thus in warm spells of weather, to engender mildew.

The next best plan for the preservation of trees, is that laid down for the preservation of unripe wood, at the beginning of this paper. It is a very laborious plan where a large number of trees are to be preserved, but is worthy of all the labour required in the present state of things—where the tree is so valuable.

When trees have been preserved by burying, as in the case of unripe wood, they are in so delicate a condition in the spring as to be incapable of bearing such exposure to the dry atmosphere without injury, and therefore, should be planted as soon as possible after being taken out of the pile.

When trees are preserved in close cellars, in sand, they are apt to become mildewed, and of course killed. If they are entirely buried in sand in a close cellar, they are often preserved in perfect condition, but are liable to grow, from the warmth of the cellar, and thus become injured. In such cases the only remedy is to ventilate the cellar by opening windows on the north and south sides, and keeping ice in the cellar, and thus cooling it. Take it for granted, that you cannot hurt the trees by cold in any situation where the sun cannot shine on them.

Be careful of the roots of the trees, when taken up from the ground where they grow, the roots should not be exposed to the sun, nor to frost in the open air. For if the root be injured by drying or by frost, the whole tree may be lost. The [illegible] part of the tree, and when [illegible] the whole tree is almost certain to [illegible] or be frozen, and suddenly exposed [illegible], the tree is inevitably destroyed. We have seen trees that presented a fine healthy appearance, they looked plump, the buds sound; but on examining the roots we found them shrivelled, or mildewed, in spots, the bark rotten and easily removed. These would generally be taken for good trees for cuttings, and we have seen many such sold for propagation. But on cutting up these trees into cuttings there will appear a dark coloured ring around the wood under the bark, showing that decay has commenced. The buds of the cuttings will generally grow an inch or two, but then, not being capable of making roots, they wither and die. We have seen millions of cuttings fail from this cause, and in this way the past season. The cause of the injury was, probably, the freezing of the roots and their exposure to sun or air while so frozen; or the roots may have become shrivelled and dry from exposure, and thus lost their vital circulation.

The multicaulis may be kept in perfect condition from the fall of the leaf in the fall, till late planting time in the spring, may be transported from country, and passed from hand to hand, with proper care. From the time it ceases growing in the fall, till the proper season for its commencing growth again in the spring, it may with proper attention be used as an article of merchandise, with perfect safety. But it cannot "*stand every thing.*' The roots must never be allowed to become dry, nor will it do to keep them moist by the application of water. They must be able to take up from the surrounding medium, whether that be earth, moss, or sand, that peculiar moisture, (or water in an extremely minute division of its particles,) adapted to the extremely small absorbant vessels of its roots. You will drown a tree by a long continued immersion in water, as well as an animal, whereas, if the roots had been surrounded by moist earth, or moss, it could have imbibed a sufficient degree of moisture to preserve it. Keep the roots from becoming dry by exposure to the air, or the sun, and from being frozen, or, if frozen, from exposure to the air, light, or sunshine, and you may rely upon the trees being preserved.

Purchasers of trees are cautioned against receiving, either in the fall or winter, or spring, any tree as sound, the bark of which has become *shrivelled.* It is as much a sign of death in vegetation, as is the recession of the blood from the surface of animals a sign of death in them. It is true that the multicaulis is so tenacious of life that we can sometimes resuscitate a tree after the bark has become shrivelled and dry; but it is difficult, and not often accomplished. At all events, purchasers should never receive trees in that condition. We attribute most of the failures of cuttings the past season, to the bad condition of the cuttings planted. We saw many trees sold, and planted too, the bark of which had become perfectly shrivelled and dry, and was greatly surprised at the singular delusion of both seller and buyer. Let purchasers also examine the roots of the trees they purchase. If they are shrivelled and very dry, or if the bark is rotten to any extent, reject them; for, though the tops be plump and fresh, the injury to the roots will have extended to the whole top under the bark, though it cannot be seen. As above remarked, on cutting the body of the tree, a dark color will be observed around the surface of the wood under the bark, and the cuttings will not make roots.

G. B. S.

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### N. P. WILLIS.

We have omitted to notice a very severe critique in the last Messenger, from an elegant pen, upon the "Jottings down in London" of Mr. N. P. Willis. The press far and wide are copying it with high commendation, and with full concurrence in the condemnation expressed of the coxcombry displayed by our young noble-man in England.

Mr. W. is one of a class—and although he has selected England as the theatre for the exibition of his puppyism—he is by no means singular in his traits of character. He has left many behind him, who are emulous of his fame. If the general disgust which his conduct is exciting in the bosoms of the right-thinking portion of the community, shall have the effect of repressing the spirit in others, he will have been the unwitting cause of more good than he ever gave promise of.

We make the following extract from the article in the Messenger.—*Rich. Whig.*

"The sin of egotism is too glaring throughout these London Jottings, to escape the most careless observer. Without a superabundance of charity, a person might well suppose that the end and aim of the author was to celebrate his own achievments and illustrate his own importance in the circles of high life. Indeed Mr. Willis's personal vanity so constantly throws him into the foreground of his own pictures, that it is often unpleasant, if not painful, to contemplate them. In representing the great difficulty of procuring admission to "Almacks," (the *sanctum sanctorum* of London fashion,) he fails not to inform us that the Lady Patronesses, (who we shrewdly suspect are a very silly set of beldams,) had favored him with a ticket; nor does he conceal the boast, that in that mysterious inner temple of exclusiveism, he, Mr. N. P. Willis felt quite at home in familiar *tete a-tete* with dowagers of rank and maids of honor, conversing about the busts of English and French Venus's, and the pretty ankles of American women. He is quite familiar with the highest political dignitaries; with the most splendid in title or wealth, and the most beautiful in the empire of fashion. He sits in the opera box and chats familiarly with Lord Brougham, rides out with the "beautiful" Count D'Orsay, (very bad company we should think,) preambulates with Bulwer; is invited to Lady Stepney's and Lady Morgan's, along with the Persian Ambassador and his royal highness the Duke of Cambridge; sits by "Boz," at the dinner of Macready which is presided over by another royal Duke, dines one day with a Whig Baronet, and the next with three tory lords; and in fine, neither eats nor drinks, rides nor walks, without coming in close contact with some of the "Corinthian pillars of polished society." But one of the best of good jokes remains to be told. Our countryman Webster, it is known, is now on a visit to London, and his great reputation has won for him, there, independently of the usual attentions paid to distinguished strangers, the particular courtesy and kindness of such men as Brougham, Hallam, Milman, &c.; and yet *he*, we are told, is indebted to Mr. Willis for the great favor of satisfying the higher circles that the American Statesman, orator, lawyer Webster, *is not Mr. Noah Webster who wrote the dictionary.* This most interesting fact is communicated by Mr. Willis himself in No. II. of the "Jottings down in London," and the natural inference will be, let who will imagine to the contrary, that Mr. Willis is a much greater man in London, than Mr. Webster is or can ever possibly be.

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*John Scott*, late solicitor on the 4th Judicial Circuit of this State, has been appointed by the President of TEXAS, Judge of the second Judicial District in that REPUBLIC.

JOHN [illegible]

We find the following [illegible] Oswego Republican. "[illegible] ville" is situated, [illegible]

"Married in the city of [illegible] day, Col. John [illegible] Scott, aged 14. [illegible]"

Miss Scott would [illegible] were not for the [illegible] brief duration [illegible] weighed with [illegible] marriage [illegible] of the way, and leave [illegible] body as big a fool as she [illegible] this occasion.

At all events, we are glad [illegible] married, for now we have hope that [illegible] down and be steady." He has been [illegible] stealing, been whipped at the [illegible] among the sheep, has been [illegible] tarred and feathered, ridden on a rail, [illegible] the Legislature of several States, hanged, [illegible] vorced, convicted of bigamy, arson, rape, [illegible] to Blackwell's Island, preached, prayed, [illegible] Turks at Belgrade, married a Virginia [illegible] done almost every thing else; but thank [illegible] there is now to be an end to him. He has married a girl of 14.—*N. Y. [illegible]*

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*The British "Royal Mail Steam Packet Company."*—The routes of the steamers of this line are now regulated according to the system projected in England some time ago. We do not know what date has been fixed on for the beginning of operations. Perhaps the regular sailing will not commence until the spring. We give some of the routes which relate more particularly to communication with the U. States:

From Havana a steamer will proceed to Mobile, &c.

| | Distance. | |
|---|---|---|
| Havana to Mobile | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mobile to Tampico, by Balize (mouth of the Mississippi) | 640 | [illegible] |
| Tampico to Vera Cruz | 205 | [illegible] |
| Stop at Vera Cruz | | [illegible] |
| Vera Cruz to Havana | 810 | [illegible] |
| Total | 2165 | [illegible] |

At Mobile or Balize land the outward, European, Colonial and North American mails; and at Tampico and Vera Cruz take in the return mails from these places, for Europe, North America and the Colonies.

Another steamer will proceed from Havana to Vera Cruz, &c.

| | Distance. | |
|---|---|---|
| Havana to Tampico, by V. Cruz | 1015 | [illegible] |
| Stop at V. Cruz, and allowances | | 2 |
| Tampico to Havana, by Balize and Mobile | 1170 | [illegible] |
| Total | 2185 | 19 |

The steamer at Vera Cruz and Tampico will land the outward European, North American and Colonial mails; and at Balize and Mobile will take the return European, North American, and Colonial mails.

WEST INDIES AND NORTH AMERICAN STATES.

| | Distance. | |
|---|---|---|
| Havana to New York, by Savannah and Charleston | 1200 | [illegible] |
| New York to Halifax | 520 | [illegible] |
| Halifax to Havana, by New York, &c, and Matanzas | 1720 | [illegible] |
| Stoppages at New York and Halifax | | 10 |
| Total | 3440 | [illegible] |

These steamers, twice each month, will be regulated that they will reach Havana from [illegible] before the outward steamer arrives from [illegible] and will leave Havana for New York, &c., [illegible] diately after her arrival. The stoppages either at Halifax or New York may be as above stated; [illegible] cause if the steamers perform the work from [illegible] Havana to the Havana again within 30 days, [illegible] will always meet the arrival at, and departure from the Havana, of the packets with mails, to and from Europe and the Colonies. They can take in their coals for the voyage at Halifax.

All these lines communicate with the great line from Jamaica to Europe. The intercourse between the old world and the new, will thus become still more intimate. The Steamers of the Royal Mail Packet Company, will be built all of the same size, and expressly for this service.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

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### A FACT WORTH A THOUSAND THEORIES.

To those who *conjecture* that a National Bank would or could have prevented—or if established hereafter, might be a remedy for the evils under which the country suffers, we commend the following short extract, which, with three lines of comment, we cut from the last *Richmond Enquirer.*

*From the National Intelligencer, Sep. 14. 1818.*

"Stocks are down, while the rates of exchange are advancing at a rapid and unprecedented rate. The currency is in confusion—ruin and bankruptcy meet us on every hand. The domestic exchanges never were worse, and scarce never can be. The Southern bills are almost worthless at the North, and the West is in nearly as bad a situation. What is to be done, we know not!—The U. States Bank can afford us no relief, if even it shall be able to stand itself. The following is quoted as the rates of exchange in New York for last Monday.

"New York City, par, a 1-4; Country 3 a 7; Pennsylvania, 3 a 6; Ohio, 7 a 12; New Hampshire, 4 a 5; Connecticut, 4 a 5; Vermont, 3 a 9; Massachusetts, 2 a 10; Delaware, 4 a 6; Maryland, 7 a 12; Virginia, 8 a 10; Kentucky, 20 a 25; Georgia, 20 a 25; Tennessee, 20 a—; Rhode Island, 5 a 15; New Jersey, 3 a 7."

And where has the last fire broken out? In this same Bank, under its new form of the Pennsylvania Bank of the U. States.—*Mercury.*

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### THE SLAVE TRADE.

The Queen of Portugal, Donna Maria, has [illegible] lished a manifesto to the Governments of [illegible] in relation to the measures proposed to be adopted by Great Britain for the suppression of the [illegible] trade. It is published in the Diario of [illegible] the 26th of August.

"The measure proposed to be adopted by [illegible] British Government ought to be taken [illegible] consideration by the Governments of the [illegible] worlds. It is a flagrant violation of the laws of nations, as it is a direct attack upon the sovereignty and imprescriptible rights of every [illegible] monarchy.

"Her Majesty, resolved to maintain her rights and the dignity of her crown, has thought it to be her duty to address the powers which signed the treaty of Vienna as the firm supporters of the European balance of power, and as the guarantees of the declaration, made at that Congress, that the fixing of the period when the slave trade should cease, universally, should be the subject of nego-

[illegible] among the powers of Europe. This document excludes all idea of abolishing the slave trade by coercive measures."

The coercive measures here alluded to, is the [illegible] proposed to be given to Her Britannic [illegible] cruisers in the case of Portuguese [illegible] coast of Africa. This proposition [illegible] to the late Parliament by the [illegible]

### [illegible] WAR IN SPAIN.

Don Carlos having arrived from Spain, and abandoned the contest which he has so long maintained against the constitutional Queen regent, has lately published from Bayonne, in France, a proclamation to the people of Navarre and the Basque provinces. These provinces have, in all time, been distinguished for a high spirit of liberty which has pervaded their people, and for a noble defence of their *fueros*, or imprescriptible privileges. It was the management of this spirit of freedom by the Carlists, by placing it in opposition to the control which the constitutional regime exercised over these *fueros*—which induced the Basques to unite with Don Carlos.

His General, Maroto, having signed a convention with the Queen's General, Espartero, Don Carlos, has, in consequence, declared him an outlaw, as guilty of treason. Maroto, on the other hand, has declared his conviction, that Don Carlos could never promote the happiness of Spain; and in this sentiment he is supported by the military chiefs of Biscay, Guipuscoa and Castile. Don Carlos having thus lost all hopes of succession to the throne of Spain, will, probably, like Don Miguel, succeed to a quiet retirement at Rome.—*Globe.*

### LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the packet ship Duchesse D'Orleans, advices one day later than those by the Liverpool have been received.

The general intelligence relative to the United States Bank, the Hottinguers, and the Rothschilds, is entirely undecisive, and we find the following to be the most important item on the subject, which is likely to pull the stock of the United States Bank a little lower:

*Havre letters* of the 21st, speak of the honor of the bills rejected by Hottinguer and Co. as a question yet undetermined. One of them reads thus:

HAVRE, Sept. 21, 1839.

"Up to the last evening, the bills had not been accepted, and it is now ascertained that nothing will be done until the return of one of the partners of Messrs. Rothschild and Co. who is absent from Paris."

Relative to the refusal of the Hottinguers, the Paris Messager says, it arose from the circumstance of the bills of lading of the cotton which was to serve as guarantee for the bills drawn by the Bank of the United States, not having been sent with the letters of advice, which stated simply that the cotton which was to be consigned to Messrs. Hottinguer was purchased, and would be sent by the first vessels. By the arrangement which has taken place, the cotton which was expected in London and Havre, will be consigned to Messrs. Rothschild.

*In Mans* and other towns in France serious riots had occurred in consequence of the monopoly of grain. In some instances the military had been called out, but acted but once, and then with a degree of indecision which only made the people worse. A quantity of wheat was seized, and the mob were allowed to distribute it among themselves, the owners being indemnified by the authorities.

The Moniteur states that before the French Government could come to any definitive resolution as to the reform in the prison system, it has waited for the reports of the intelligent persons who have been despatched to Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, England, and the United States, for the purpose of studying the prison discipline in those countries.

M. Lafitte has just paid a visit to Rouen, which was reported to have been connected with the project of a railway from Paris to the sea by the Valley of the Seine.

An adult school has been recently opened at Bourdeaux, and in a few days two thousand workmen applied for admission, being double the number for whom accommodation was provided.

A meeting of the geologists of France and England is held at Boulogne-sur-mer, where the philosophers are exploring the coal and iron fields of the neighboring districts. Among the English geologists present, are Dr. Buckland and Mr. Murcheson.

A paper of St. Petersburg gives an account of a village called Eedoorowka, at the foot of a mountain on the banks of the Wolga, the inhabitants of which, on the night of the 15th of June, were awakened by a noise resembling that of an earthquake; and on rushing out found that a great part of the village had become detached from the mountain, and was moved towards the river. The motion was similar to that of an immense raft floating on an agitated sea. The undulations continued for three successive days and then subsided; no more than seven houses were destroyed or rendered uninhabitable. Many ponds and other pieces of water were covered with mounds of earth, and where no water had been small pools were formed. No lives were lost. The circumstance is accounted for by the village having been built upon an alluvial soil, and the river having undermined the soft earth, had, it is supposed, at length rendered it partially hollow, so as to give way under its own weight.

* * *

Many of the newspapers are endeavoring to prove that the redemption of last year was brought about too early. We have testimony which, we presume, will convince them all of their mistake, in the following letter of Mr. Biddle, written at the time:

"PHILADELPHIA, May 31, 1839.

"MY DEAR SIR: In my letter of the 7th ultimo I stated my belief that there could be no safe nor permanent resumption of specie payments by the banks until the policy of the Government towards them was changed.

"The appeal of the Specie Circular by Congress makes that change. I see now, what until now I had not seen, the means of restoring the currency.

"I rejoice very sincerely at the termination of this unhappy controversy, and shall cordially cooperate with the Government by promoting what the banks are, I am sure, anxious to effect—an early resumption of specie payments throughout the Union.

"With respect, yours,

"N. BIDDLE.

"Hon. J. Q. ADAMS."

We are told by the Bank presses, that there is a new war waging against the banks which has occasioned the difficulty. The Emperor of China, the shadow of the sun, the image of God upon earth, has commenced a war upon the banks, by suppressing the opium trade, and this has broke Mr. Biddle's Bank.—*Hartford (Ct.) Times.*

# THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

## SALISBURY:

### Friday Morning, November 1, 1839.

*The Suspension.*—The Banks of New York and Boston stand firm, despite all efforts to force them into a suspension of specie payments, and there is little question but that they will continue firm.—The United States Bank it seems, has exerted all its power to bring about a *general suspension*, but as yet without success.—The Banks South and West of Philadelphia have generally suspended, amongst the rest, our North Carolina Banks.—This however, is only in self defence.—The Southern Banks (with the exception of those in Alabama and Mississippi) are sound, and were doing well, when thus forced to suspend specie payments, and stop discounts, in consequence of the suspension at Philadelphia.—Philadelphia notes are 10 per cent. discount in Philadelphia, and United States Bank Stock is yet down to 73. All this is the consequence of Bank speculations in Cotton and Politics. Although we have always disapproved the conduct of Genl. Jackson towards the United States Bank, this subtracts nothing from the just condemnation due to the conduct of the Bank itself.—Most severely has the whole country, and especially the Southern States suffered from it, but if the lessons of past experience shall avail, it may be well in the end.—We hope its reign of oppression and misrule is now over;—the mighty tyrant has fallen, for a time at least, and what is better, the eyes of the people are opening to the danger of such Institutions.

We see it stated that Genl. Hamilton has returned from Europe, not having been successful in negotiating the Texas loan.

The President returned to Washington City on the 16th ultimo.

A proclamation has been issued by the Governor of Pennsylvania, to prevent an issue of Shin-Plasters by the Banks of that State.

The Yellow Fever is raging with fatal and increasing violence in Natchez, Mississippi:—the Free Trader says: "The mourners alone "go about the streets," and the carriage of the dead, wheels its hasty flight along the pave, as if its course were hurried, and typical of the flight of time."

*Abolition as it is in Ohio, according to the word of a leading Whig Paper.*—The following article is from the Cincinnati Gazette, a leading Whig paper in Ohio, addressed on the eve of the late Elections in that State, to the Abolitionists.

A *Word to Abolitionists.*—The Philanthropist advices the Hamilton county abolitionists to keep away from the election on to-morrow. "I too will speak mine opinion." Every anti-slavery man should cast his vote. There is always a choice. The state of parties is such, *that the Abolitionists must look to the opponents of the administration alone to aid in their views.* The men in office, go heart and hand for every pretension set up by slave holders. And if any abolitionist refuse to vote, he gives a use upon himself to the men in office. *He aids his enemy, and deserts his friend.*

The feeling at present existing between Philadelphia and New York, is any thing but very friendly or agreeable.—The Philadelphians having suspended specie payments are enraged that New York should refuse to follow suit. A hot war of words has been carried on, without any loss on either side, so far, except of temper. The New Yorkers say, that Philadelphia is in the situation of the Fox in the Fable, that had the misfortune to have his tail cut off in a steel trap, in some thievish excursion, and then tried to persuade his brothers to have all their tails cut off too, as a fashion by far more becoming than the long bushy appurtenances then worn. The New York Banks seem to think that long tails are best, and declare their determination to stand firm;—as also those of Boston.—New York maintains the position of creditor to debtor, in relation to the South and West, and therefore will not be so vitally affected by the suspensions in other parts of the Country, and we think it altogether probable, if foreign causes do not operate to force her into suspension that she will be able to maintain her ground against the state of affairs in this Country.

The Houston, (Texas) Telegraph makes the following, showing of the state of the market in that part of the world.

"*Flour* is scarce and selling at $75 a 80; *Pork* per bbl. 80; *Beef*, $70 a 80; *Corn Meal*, $6 a 8; *Sweet Potatoes*, $6 a 8; *Irish*, none; *Corn*, in the shuck, $4 per 100 ears; by the sack, none; *Coffee*, per lb. 50 a 60 cts.; *Sugar*, 42 a 50 cts.; *Butter*, in market, $1 25 a 1 50; in firkin, none; *Eggs*, per doz. $1 50 a 2 00; *Chickens*, per doz. $10 a 18; *Lard*, 62 a 75; *Molasses*, per gal. $1 50 a 2 00.

These prices however, it must be recollected, are in Texas money which is some 75 per cent. below ours.

The last number of the Southern Literary Messenger contains an admirable, most cutting, and justly merited critique on a series of letters lately written by N. P. Willis from Europe, and copied from the "Corsair,"—a paper edited by himself in New York City,—into a great many of the publications throughout the country. We never regarded him in any other light than as a most consummate fop, and exquisite, dandyish admirer of fanciful little things, with which all his writings abound, he and himself being the most conspicuous amongst them, and these letters have confirmed the opinion; their egotistical coxcombry would be amusing, were it not for the disgust they excite.

[illegible]

In this [illegible] Esq., Mr. IVY [illegible] TON.

DEPARTED [illegible]

In this Town, on the [illegible] Sarah Shaver, Miss ELIZABETH [illegible] of Mr. John Bivins, in the [illegible] year [illegible] Miss B. professed attachment to the [illegible] which profession she adorned in every [illegible] circumstance of life. She was a devoted [illegible] tionate daughter, and a burning and shining [illegible] church of the living God. Her mind remained [illegible] paired to the last hour, and her spirit took its flight to mansions above, where sickness and sorrow are [illegible] and felt no more.—[Communicated.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: You will please give the following notice one or two insertions, and oblige a friend and subscriber.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic Republicans of Cabarrus County, at the house of John H. Bost, on Rocky River, on Saturday the 9th of November next, where the friends of the present Administration of the General Government are particularly requested to attend.

BY REQUEST OF MANY REPUBLICANS.

October 25, 1839.

## GREAT Western Stage LINE.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the Public, that the GREAT WESTERN tri-weekly Stage Line from Salisbury via the Catawba Springs, Lincolnton, Rutherfordton, to Ashville, N. C. will commence running on the 3rd instant.

Departs from Salisbury, on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 o'clock, A. M., arrives at Ashville on next day, 8 o'clock, P. M.

Leaves Ashville for Salisbury, at 5 o'clock, A. M., on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, arrive at Salisbury next day, 8 o'clock, P. M.

This Line for SPEED, GOOD DRIVERS, TEAMS, and COACHES cannot be surpassed by any line in the State. It connects with the DAILY LINE at Salisbury for the North, and at Ashville with the line to Knoxville, Tennessee.

Passengers leaving Raleigh, N. C. for the West will find this the nearest Route by 20 miles, and decidedly the cheapest.—And for fine roads, romantic scenery, particularly the Gap over the Blue Ridge, it is not excelled by any other in N. C.

A. BENCINI,<br>
R. W. LONG.

Salisbury, Nov. 1, 1839. tf

N. B. This Line, intersects the Line at Lincolnton for Greenville, S. C., via Spartanburg, and the Limestone Springs. A. B. & R. W. L.

## Twin Cotton Seed.

A small quantity of the above SEED, raised by Mr William Thomas, formerly of Davidson County, is left for Sale at this Office, at $2 00 per hundred.

November 1st, 1839. tf.

## Notice.

IN obedience to an order of the Honorable Court of Law and Equity, of Davidson County Fall Term, 1839; I will sell on the premises, on a credit of twelve months, on Saturday the 30th of November next, a TRACT OF LAND, belonging to the heirs of J. H. Peebles, dec'd., containing 309 acres, said land lies on the main road, leading from Salisbury to Salem, 18 miles from the former, and 17 miles from the latter place; it has been long known as a place of Entertainment.—The situation is healthy, and the soil well adapted to the culture of Cotton, and all the varieties of grain commonly raised in this country; there is about 150 acres in cultivation, with a good DWELLING HOUSE, and all necessary out-houses, it is also a handsome situation for a merchant, with a good well.

TERMS.—The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved Security.

DRURY PEEBLES.

November 1st, 1839. 5t.

## Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,

so that he can execute any order in that Line, on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

November 1st, 1839. tf.

## Charlotte Female Academy.

THIS Institution will be opened for the reception of pupils on the 2nd Monday (14th October,) under the immediate superintendence of Mrs. S. D. NYE HUTCHISON, whose high qualifications as an Instructress are already so favorably known to the public, as to render commendation unnecessary.

Besides the usual Literary Branches of Female Education, the course will embrace Music, Needle Work and Painting.

### Terms of Tuition will be for

| | |
|---|---|
| Spelling, Reading, Defining Words, &c. | $8 00 |
| Elements of History, Geography and Emerson's 2d part of Arithmetic, | $10 50 |
| History, Nat. Philosophy, Algebra, Chemistry, Botany, English Grammar, Parker's Exercises in Composition, Geography of the Heaven's, Universal Geography, Intellectual Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Watts on the Mind, and Evidences of Christianity, | [illegible] |
| Music, - - - - - - - | [illegible] |
| French, - - - - - - - | [illegible] |

☞ Board can be had in the Village on moderate terms.

JOSEPH H. WILSON,<br>
WM. DAVIDSON,<br>
DAN. ALEXANDER,<br>
JOHN IRWIN,<br>
WM. J. ALEXANDER,<br>
JOSHUA D. BOYD,<br>
H. B. WILLIAMS,<br>
LEROY SPRINGS,<br>
HEALY OATES,<br>
Trustees.

November 1, 1839. [illegible]

☞ MRS. HUTCHISON respectfully informs her friends that she has obtained a supply of new and beautiful patterns of work just from Paris.

[illegible] MAMMOTH [illegible]

$700,000!!! [illegible]

[illegible] Prizes of - - $20,000!!<br>
[illegible] Prizes of - - $15,000!!<br>
3 Prizes of - - $10,000!!

## Grand Real Estate and Bank Stock LOTTERY

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.

*The richest and most Magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in*

This or any other Country.

### Tickets only $20.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, Managers.<br>
SYLVESTER & Co., 156 Broadway, New York,<br>
Sole Agents.

*No combination Numbers!!!*

100,000 Tickets, from No. 1, upwards, in succession.

The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

### SPLENDID SCHEME

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize | —The Arcade, 286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street—Rented at about $37,000 pr. annum, and valued at | $700,000 |
| 1 Prize | —City Hotel, 162 ft. on Common str. 146 ft. 6 in. on Camp street.—Rented at $25,000—valued at | 500,000 |
| 1 Prize | —Dwelling House, (adjoining the Arcade,) No. 16, 24 ft. 7 in. front on the Natchez str.—Rented at $1,200—valued at | 20,000 |
| 1 Prize | —Ditto, (adjoining the Arcade,) No. 18, 23 ft. front on Natchez str. Rented at $1,200—valued at | 20,000 |
| 1 Prize | —Ditto, adjoining the Arcade,) No. 20, 23 ft. front on Natchez str. Rented at $1,200—valued at | 20,000 |
| 1 Prize | —Ditto, No. 23, North-east corner of Basin and Custom-house str. 40 ft. front on Basin, and 40 ft. on Franklin str. by 127 ft. deep in Custom-house str.—Rented at $1,500 valued at | 20,000 |
| 1 Prize | —Ditto, No. 24, South-west corner of Basin and Custom-house str.; 32 ft. 7 in. on Basin, 32 ft. 7 in. on Franklin, 127 ft. 10½ in. deep in front of Custom-house street—Rented at $1,500—valued at | 20,000 |
| 1 Prize | —Ditto, No. 339, 24 ft. 8 in. on Royal str. by 127 ft. 11 in. deep—Rented at $1,000—valued at | 15,000 |
| 1 Prize | —250 shares Canal Bank Stock—$100 each, | 25,000 |
| 1 " | 200 ditto, Commercial ditto, $100 each | 20,000 |
| 1 " | 150 ditto, Mechanics' & Traders'—100 each, | 15,000 |
| 1 " | 100 ditto, City Bank, $100 each, | 10,000 |
| 1 " | 100 ditto, ditto,—$100 each, | 10,000 |
| 1 " | 100 ditto, ditto,—$100 each, | 10,000 |
| 1 " | 50 ditto, Exchange Bank, $100 each | 5,000 |
| 1 " | 50 ditto, ditto, ditto,—$100 each, | 5,000 |
| 1 " | 25 ditto, Gas Light Bank, $100 each, | 2,500 |
| 1 " | 25 ditto, ditto, ditto,—$100 each, | 2,500 |
| 1 " | 25 ditto, ditto, ditto,—$100 each, | 2,500 |
| 1 " | 15 ditto, Mechanic's & Traders', $100 each, | 1,500 |
| 1 " | 15 ditto, ditto, ditto,—$100 each, | 1,500 |
| 20 " | each 10 shares Louisiana State Bank, $100 each, each Prize $1,000, | 20,000 |
| 10 " | each 2 shares of $100 each, each Prize $200, of the Gas Light Bank, | 2,000 |
| 200 " | each 1 share of $100, of the Bank of Louisiana, | 20,000 |
| 200 " | each 1 share of $100, of the New Orleans Bank, | 20,000 |
| 150 " | each 1 share of $100, of the Union Bank of Florida, | 15,000 |
| 600 Prizes. | | $1,500,000 |

### Tickets $20—No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previous to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the numbers, the other will contain SIX HUNDRED PRIZES, and the first 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such PRIZE as may be drawn to its numbers, and the fortunate holders of such Prize will have such property transferred to them immediately after the Drawing, unincumbered, and without any deduction!

June 7, 1839. 6—m

BY direction of the Synod of N. C., the Churches of Concord Presbytery will be called upon in the following order, for contributions for Foreign Missions, by the Secretary of the Central Board:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Friday, | Nov. | 1st | Steel Creek, | at 11 A. M. |
| Saturday, | " | 2d | Providence, | do. |
| Sabbath, | " | 3rd | Rocky River, | do. |
| Monday, | " | 4th | Philadelphia, | do. |
| Tuesday, | " | 5th | Poplar Tent, | do. |
| Wednesday, | " | 6th | Concord Town, | do. |
| Thursday, | " | 7th | Bethpage, | do. |
| Friday, | " | 8th | Ramah, | do. |
| Saturday, | " | 9th | Mallard Creek, | do. |
| Sabbath, | " | 10th | Sugar Creek, | do. |
| Do. | " | do. | Charlotte, | Candle-lighting. |
| Monday, | " | 11th | [illegible] Creek, | 11 o'clock, A. M. |
| Tuesday, | " | 12th | Hopewell, | do. |
| Wednesday, | " | 13th | Bethel, | do. |
| Do. | " | do. | Davidson College, | Candle-light. |
| Thursday, | " | 14th | Centre, | 11 o'clock, A. M. |
| Friday, | " | 15th | Prospect, | do. |
| Saturday, | " | 16th | Statesville, | do. |
| Sabbath, | " | 17th | Concord, (Iredell,) | do. |
| Monday, | " | 18th | Salem, | do. |
| Tuesday, | " | 19th | Bethany, | do. |
| Wednesday, | " | 20th | Tabor, | do. |
| Thursday, | " | 21st | Mocksville, | do. |
| Friday, | " | 22nd | Unity, | do. |
| Saturday, | " | 23rd | Third Creek, | do. |
| Sabbath, | " | 24th | Back Creek, | do. |
| Monday, | " | 25th | Thyatira, | do. |
| Tuesday, | " | 26th | Franklin, | do. |
| Do. | " | do. | Salisbury, | Candle-lighting. |

## Salisbury Female Academy.

The Trustees of the Salisbury Female Academy INFORM the public, that this Institution will be opened on Monday, the 14th of October next. It is [illegible] to place this Seminary on a permanent and respectable footing, and no care will be wanting on their part to render it, in every respect, worthy of the confidence [illegible] of Education, morality and religion, [illegible] a place where [illegible] will prepare [illegible] and dignity, the sphere [illegible]

[illegible] as soon as the [illegible] Trustees are obtained, Miss Baxm will again devote herself exclusively to the musical department.

### TERMS OF TUITION.

| | |
|---|---|
| For beginners per session of 5 months, | $8 00 |
| For the Rudiments with Grammar, Geography and History, | 10 00 |
| The above, with the higher branches in Literary Department, | 12 50 |
| Music on the Piano or Guitar, | 25 00 |
| Painting, | 10 00 |

Ornamental Needle-work, and the making of wax flowers will be also taught, if desired, at $5 each.

By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS L. COWAN, Chairman.

Salisbury, Sept. 27, 1839. tf.

## BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted.—He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.

Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

## PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

**With the best the market can afford;**

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 12

## BAGGING, ROPING, AND GROCERIES,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

**WHOLESALE & RETAIL,**

50 lbs. Cotton Bagging, 42 to 44 inches,<br>
30 coils Bale Rope,<br>
30 kegs Nails,<br>
40 bags Coffee,<br>
18 hhds. Sugar,<br>
1,000 lbs. Loaf do.<br>
500 lbs. Spring Steel,<br>
53 pr. Elliptic Springs,<br>
500 lbs. Blister Steel,<br>
144 Bottles Tonic Mixture,<br>
20 large Covering Hides,<br>
500 lbs. Sole Leather,<br>
100 kegs White Lead,

by J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, Sept. 27, 1839.

## DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick-building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.

Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839. tf.

## New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving at their old Stand, at Stirewalt's Mill, in Cabarrus, a new and fresh supply of

**Spring and Summer Goods.**

The following articles are among the latest arrivals:

1,700 lbs. of Sugar,<br>
1,600 do. Coffee,<br>
3 hhds. Molasses,<br>
50 bushels Salt,

Wines, Cogniac Brandy, Dye Stuffs, Powder, &c., &c., all of which will be sold low for cash, or to punctual dealers on Time.

JACOB WINECOFF & CO.

May 1st, 1839. 29:1y

## To the Public.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

CUTTING-STONE

as usual, at his Granite Quarry, seven miles South of Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

for Sale, at the lowest prices,

WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS,<br>
ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES,<br>
GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.

J. HOULSHOUSER, Stone-Cutter.

Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839. tf.

N. B. Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to. J. H.

## Warrants for sale here.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.—*The universal estimation* in which the celebrated *Life Pills and Phenix Bitters* are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every State and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good among his afflicted fellow-creatures, than from interested considerations, that the Proprietor of these pre-eminently successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some persons will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain.—The Proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic disease, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious head-ache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheum and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed-time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy if taken in proportionable quantity; and persons retiring to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fierce enemy has been overthrown, and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral turgescence, though long established, and visceral inflammations, however critical, will yield—the former to small and the latter to large doses of the *Life Pills;* and so also hysterical affections ,hypocondriocism, restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurotical class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the *Phenix Bitters.* Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 375 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "GOOD SAMARITAN," a copy of which accompanies the medicines; a copy can also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Prepared and sold by William B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

*Agents*—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters, or box of Pills.

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FEVER AND AGUE.—TO MY FRIENDS IN THE WEST, and particularly those who have used the *LIFE MEDICINES* in treatment of *FEVER AND AGUE.*

It is but a very short time since these Medicines have been introduced into the Fever and Ague Districts, and the proprietor flatters himself that during that period, wherever they have been used according to the directions, they have done more towards exterminating the disease, than all other remedies and prescriptions combined. It is a common excuse among "regular practitioners," when specifics are introduced, that they cannot cure diseases which people are in the habit of considering incurable. Medical experience is continually doing away a part of the list of the incurable diseases, and Mr. Moffat has the happiness of confidently announcing that *Fever and Ague* is now to be added to the number of complaints which modern skill has conquered.

In Fever and Ague the *Life Medicines* not only give quicker relief than any other remedy, but, if persevered in, effect a *permanent cure;* so that if the patient is only ordinarily careful, and resorts directly to his medicine upon the first symptom of tendency to a new attack, it may always be warded off. To escape one chill would be of infinitely more consequence to the sufferer than the value of the remedy—to remove the disease permanently would confer a benefit upon him which cannot be estimated by any earthly standard. That these Medicines will effect what is here claimed for them, the Proprietor has the testimony of all acquainted with them and their application and use in the Fever and Ague; and his object in now addressing his friends at the West is to request them that they spare no pains in communicating their experience, and disseminating this highly interesting information, now that the season for Fever and Ague has arrived.

It is not for the mere purpose of disposing of a few hundred packages of the Life Medicines, that the proprietor makes this appeal. The demand for his Medicines is already greater than he can conveniently supply; and even were it insufficient to afford him business, he would conceive himself supremely selfish, if his pleasure was not greater at the benefit conferred upon the suffering part of the community by an increase in his sales, than at his own pecuniary profit.

The Life Medicines, if properly used and persevered in, recommend themselves; still it is necessary that the public should know that such medicines exist, and hence the propriety of advertising them. It is hoped, therefore, that the proprietor will not be accused of egotism when he says that there is no medicine or mode of treatment extant, for fever and ague, so appropriate, thorough and positive in its happy effects as *Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.*

For further particulars of the above medicine see Moffat's GOOD SAMARITAN, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

☞ French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

☞ All *post paid* letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

*Agents.*—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters, or box of pills.

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FEVER AND AGUE POSITIVELY CURED.—Fever and Ague is a most obstinate disease, and in warm and humid climates, frequently resists every ordinary mode of cure, so as to become very distressing to the person, and by the extreme debility which the disease induces, it often gives rise to other chronic complaints. Marsh miasmata, or the effluvia arising from stagnant water, is the most frequent exciting cause of this disease; and one of its great peculiarities is its susceptibility of a renewal from very slight causes, such as from the prevalence of an easterly wind—even without the repetition of the original exciting cause. In this, Fever and Ague differs from most other fevers; as it is well known, that after an ordinary fever has once occurred, and been removed, the person affected is not so liable to a fresh attack as one who was not so affected. These circumstances render it extremely difficult to effect a *permanent cure* of Fever and Ague, though to *relieve* the patient for the time being is a very easy task.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been thoroughly tested, and proved to be *positive and radical cure* of Fever and Ague. Hundreds of his fellow-citizens in the West, have voluntarily come forward to assure Mr. Moffat that the *Life Medicines* are the only medicines that will *thoroughly* effect a removal of this most tedious and disagreeable disease.

Others who have [illegible] sing portion of our country [illegible] hope, and confident of [illegible] luxuriance of the soil [illegible] of our settlements [illegible] rience west in the [illegible] er States, have [illegible] tions and depressed [illegible] homes, dragging out [illegible] der some disease or [illegible] terror of the West, [illegible] are Mustered [illegible] El Dorado [illegible] eary is broken [illegible]

To these individuals, [illegible] the *Life Medicines*, [illegible] most sanguine [illegible] store you to health."

Fever and Ague is a [illegible] ment at its first approach, [illegible] Seldom fatal of itself, it [illegible] pairs the functions of the [illegible] *function of disease.* Nature is [illegible] dat the inroad. The Life Medicines, [illegible] ly according to directions will cure [illegible] weak and trembling victim of disease, [illegible] and strength.

*For full particulars of the mode of treatment, the* reader is referred to the Good Samaritan, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may be obtained of the different agents who have the medicines for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

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**The above Medicines may be had of Messrs. Cress & Boger, in this Town, who are Agents for the same.**

Salisbury, N. C., July 26, 1839.

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NEW PROSPECTUS

OF

## THE REPUBLICAN.

"THE REPUBLICAN" has been published in Washington, North Carolina, for six months, and will be continued so long as sufficient patronage is received to defray the expenses of its publication. It has now upwards of four hundred subscribers, and it is believed that if those friends to whom this Prospectus is sent will make a little exertion, the number may be doubled. For the support of our paper, we are compelled to rely almost entirely upon our subscription list, as the *advertising* patronage is almost exclusively in the hands of the *Whigs;* and they cherish towards our press the better hostility.

It is important that a Republican press should be sustained at this place. It is peculiarly important to the Republican party of this Congressional District.—This town is about the centre of the District. The importance of the press may safely be inferred from the malignant and bitter persecution we have received from the Whigs for our effort to establish it. It is important to the whole Republican party of North Carolina, that this press should be sustained. There is no other Republican paper published in a circuit of 50 miles; and if we except the Tarboro' 'Press,' there is none within 75 miles. There is no Republican paper published in the Newbern District. We are thankful to our friends in that District for the aid we have already received in extending our circulation, and hope they will help us still farther.

The name of our paper indicates its character. It is a warm advocate of the old Jeffersonian doctrines as set forth in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798. It is the *unsparing foe of monopoly.* It wages, no half-way opposition, but "war to the knife and the knife to the hilt." We will not compromise on this point: *interests* may be compromised, but *principles* never. In the contest now going on between the *money power* and *popular liberty,* it will be found as heretofore a zealous, and we hope, an efficient advocate of the rights of the people. It will advocate *free trade* and the *rights of labor,* and oppose the union of *Bank and State,* as not less corrupting than the union of *Church and State.* It supports the present Administration, and will continue to do so as long as the Government is administered on sound Republican and State-Rights doctrines.

All sectarian and irreligious matter will be carefully excluded from the columns of "The Republican."

Our paper is published in the midst of constant personal danger: in fact we are almost weekly the subject of *personal assault.*

We hope those to whom this is sent will make some effort to procure subscribers. Our terms are Three Dollars per annum.

☞ We do not expect a profit of one dollar beyond the support of the press.

GEORGE HOUSTON, Sen.
Editor and Proprietor.

September 20, 1839.

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LEATHER, Boots, & Shoes.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

WOULD inform the public, that they still carry on the *Tanning Business,* and in connection with it, the BOOT and SHOE MAKING at their Tan Yard, on the 2nd Square, East of the Court-House; where they have on hand a quantity of excellent Sole-Leather and Skirting, Harness, Bridle, and Upper Leather, Covering Leather for Coach-makers, and Horse Collars.—Also a large supply of BOOTS, of first and second quality; Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Children's SHOES, of a superior quality; and a large stock of coarse Shoes, of a superior quality.

As we have procured first rate workmen, we have no hesitation in warranting our work to be as well done as any in the State, which we will sell low for *Cash,* or on time to punctual dealers.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

Also, a first rate pair of *Boot Trees,* and a sett of second handed *Lasts* for sale.

BROWN & CHAMBERS

N. B. Hides will be taken in exchange for work done in the above business. B. & C.

Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1839. 15t

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## Mons. Roueche,

HAVING received a new supply of GROCERIES, takes pleasure in saying to his friends and the public, that they can now get bargains indeed for cash. He has all kinds of family provisions, such as—

Sugar and Coffee,
Oranges,
Lemons,
Raisins,
Almonds,
Sweet Crackers,
Newark Cider,
Lemon Syrup,
Wines and

Soap and Candles,
Cod Fish,
Herring,
Mackerel,
Sardines,
Anchovies,
Liquorice,
Albany Ale,
Liquors

of the *best qualities, and of the latest importations.*

Salisbury, June 28, 1839. tf

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## Moffat's Pills and Bitters.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers.

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

Messrs. SPEARS & SHARPE, in Concord, N. C. are also Agents for the same.

P. S. See advertisement.—April 4, '39. tf

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[illegible] GOODS

[illegible] Coach- [illegible] Ma- [illegible] and [illegible] Shoes and [illegible] &c. &c.

[illegible] among every article [illegible] or the *Fashionables*

[illegible] low for cash, or to punctual [illegible] in exchange for country Produce.

[illegible] 1839. tf

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## TAILORING BUSINESS.

C. N. PRICE

RESPECTFULLY takes this method to inform his friends and customers in Concord and its vicinity, that he still continues to carry on the above branch of Business at his old stand in Concord, South of the store of Messrs. J. F. & C. Phifer, where he will be found at all times, ready to

**Cut, make or Execute,**

any work in his line. His long experience in the Business, the pains he is now taking to receive the *earliest fashions* from Philadelphia and New York, enables him to say, that the work done at his Shop, shall be of the

NEWEST FASHIONS
AND
**Best Workmanship.**

N. B. He will also teach (as Agent) the much approved system of T. Oliver of Philadelphia, to any one who wishes instruction in his system of cutting.

Concord, Nov. 29, 1838.

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## NEW JEWELRY, &C.

JOHN C. PALMER, has another new supply of gold and silver

**Lever Watches,**

plain English and French, do., gold Fob Chains and Keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, silver Butter Knives, Pencils, (patent and plain,) Tooth-Picks, Fob Chains, Spectacles and Thimbles, Steel and Gilt Fob Chains and Keys.

Also,—a very fine and large assortment of Razors, pocket and pen-knives, by different Manufacturers, with other articles usually kept by Jewelers, all of which will be sold very low for *cash,* or only six months credit, after which time, interest will be charged.

Work done faithfully and punctually.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

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## *Morus Multicaulis,*
## FRUIT TREES, &C.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he has for sale, at his Nurseries in Davidson County, 15,000 trees of the Morus Multicaulis, (and also a large number of rooted layers or cuttings of the same, of the current year's growth:) these are superior to cuttings without roots to propagate from. His prices shall be the market price of the article in the North, and elsewhere. He also has a large stock of Fruit Trees, consisting of

*Apples, Pears,*
*Peaches, Plums,*
*Cherries, &c.,*

being selections of the best American and European fruits, all of which are grafted or inoculated, and in healthy, growing condition.

I will deliver Trees in good condition, at any reasonable distance from Lexington, say 75 or 100 miles, (if amount of orders will justify it,) for which I will charge the usual price of hauling. It will be well for those who wish to obtain trees, to get the Catalogue of the Nurseries, which contains prices, and will be sent gratis to all applicants, the postage being paid. Communications will be promptly attended to.

*Direct to Lexington, N. C.*

CHARLES MOCK.

Lexington, N. C., Sept. 6, 1839. 6m.

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## Cress & Boger

HAVE on hand and offer for sale the following articles cheap for cash or on time to punctual dealers:

Fine invisible green, blue and black Cloths;
Setin vestings, figured, very handsome;
Black and drab Date for Summer wear;
8 pieces Kentucky Jeans; 100 do. brown Domestics;
10 do. Bed-Tickings; 2,000 lbs. Spun Cotton, S.F.
50 lbs. blue cotton Yarn; 50 lbs. Turkey Red;
15 kegs nails, assorted;
4 genuine mouse-hole Anvilles;
2 smiths' Bellows;

1 doz. Collins' Axes; 18 finished Rifle barrels; 3 doz. Weaving Reeds, Philadelphia make; Scotch and Maccaubo Snuff; 1 box best cavendish Tobacco; 18 or 20 Het Anker Bolting Cloths, from No. 5 to 9; assortment of screan wire, &c.

—ALSO—

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, French and Champaign Brandy, Wines of different kinds; Holland Gin, &c., &c.

July 26, 1839. tf

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## BOLTING CLOTHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE on hand, and intend keeping a supply of the best **Anchor Stamp Bolting Cloths,** comprising all the various Nos. used in this region of country.—Where all who wish the article can be supplied in quantities to suit purchasers, and on reasonable terms.

—ALSO—

Wove Wire for Screens, Sifters, &c., kept constantly on hand.

HALL & JOHNSON,
FOOT OF HAYMOUNT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1839. tf

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## The Heath Tract.

THE above TRACT of LAND advertised in another part of this paper, is still

FOR SALE,

and any one wishing to purchase can, by paying two or three hundred dollars down, have the chance to pay the balance on any reasonable time.

B. AUSTIN, Agent.

Salisbury, July 5, 1839. tf

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## Wrapping Paper, &c.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of brown and colored WRAPPING paper; together with a large quantity of PASTE BOARD, which they offer at wholesale or retail.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

June 7, 1839. tf

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## FOR SALE.

FROM 75,000 to 100,000 of the

**Morus Multicaulis Cuttings.**

☞ Apply at this Office.

September 20, 1839. tf

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**Warrants for sale here.**

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## Heath Tract.

THE HEATH TRACT, containing six hundred Acres of Land, situated about six miles East of Lexington, Davidson Co. on the road leading from Lexington to Fayetteville is now offered for Sale.

There are about 100 acres improved, and 500 in Wood and Timber.

The Tract is located in a very

HEALTHY REGION,

and is peculiarly adapted to *farming.* It has on it a [illegible] an Orchard, and a good Meadow. And independent of these advantages, the prospect for *Gold,* is unquestionable, as one or two

GOLD VEINS,

have already been opened, and some very *rich* ore extracted from them.

The celebrated *Conrad Gold Mine,* is situated a few hundred yards south of it; and according to the direction of the Veins of that Mine, they must necessarily pass through a part of this Tract.

Any person wishing to view the premises or get a more minute description, will call on Rigdon Wadsworth, in Lexington, who will give the desired information; or any person wishing to contract for the same, will call on Dr. Austin, Salisbury; or address a Letter to the Subscriber, Trenton Post Office, Jones Co. N. C.

WM. H. HEATH.

Feb. 21, 1839. tf

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## PAINTING.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of *Concord,* would now offer his services to the Public, as an

**Ornamental and Sign Painter.**

He flatters himself that his long experience in the above Business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation.

He will also attend to any call made on him in the

HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS,

and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

☞ Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Carriages, done with neatness and despatch.

J. W. RAINEY.

Concord, N. C., March 21, 1839. tf

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## Public Notice.

THE Subscriber, in conformity to recent instructions received from the North Carolina Gold Mine Company, takes this method to inform those interested, that hereafter all persons found trespassing upon the following Tracts of Land, belonging to said Company, situated in Davidson County, will be prosecuted according to the strict letter of the Law.

JOHN WARD, Agent.

Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

LANDS:

Tract, No. 1—containing 888 acres, lying on the four mile branch.
" 2—containing 992 acres, lying on the waters of the Flat Swamp.
" 3—containing 3,800 acres, lying on Lick creek, Flat Swamp, and Yadkin River.
" 4—containing 1,650, lying on Flat Swamp
" 6—containing 697, lying on Lick creek.
" 7—containing 1,412, lying on Flat Swmap.
" 8—containing 600, lying on Lick creek.
" 9—containing 601, lying on Lick creek.
" 10—containing 1,897 acres, lying on Lick creek and Flat Swamp.
" 12—containing, 1,353, lying on Lick creek.
" 12—containing 1,317, located on four mile branch and Jacob creek, adjoining the Lead mine.

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## Tailoring Business.

The Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

for Gentlemen's wear, such as *Coats, Pantaloons,* and *Vests,* of good

**Goods,**

well made, and fashionable. He is also prepared to cut and make clothing in the *most fashionable and durable style,* and warranted to fit. He, also, keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first qualities, selected by himself in the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for Cash.

N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.

☞ Cutting for customers done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with despatch.—☞ His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's large brick building. BENJ. F. FRALEY.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

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## NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY.

## THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839. 74 tf

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## SCULPTURING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his customers and the public generally, that he still carries on the **Stone Cutting Business,** and is ever ready to execute, in a very superior manner, all descriptions of work in his line.

*Gold-Grinders, Mill-Stones, Window and Door-sills, Door-steps and Tomb-stones,* are executed in a very rare style. His grit for Mill-Stones is very good.—Mr. Philips also begs to inform the public that he can execute Engravings of various kinds—He will Engrave marble-slabs neatly, and granite tomb-stones can be well executed if desired. His charges shall always be reasonable, and as accommodating as possible.

Persons wishing to have work done in the above line, will do well to call at the residence of Mr. Philips, seven miles south of Salisbury.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

August 24, 1838. tf

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## Wanted

**1 or 200 Head of Sheep,**
for which fair prices will be given.
☞ Apply at the "ROWAN HOTEL."

Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1839. tf

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## Negroes Wanted.

FAIR cash prices will be given for Negroes. Apply at Col. R. W. Long's Hotel, Salisbury, N. C.

May 17, 1839. tf

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## STILL LATER THAN

C. B. & C. K. W

Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Tobacco, [illegible] Starch, Soaps, Per[illegible] struments, Paste and Wrapping Paper, Paper and Paints, Ma[illegible] laga, Port, Sherry, and Claret Wines, French [illegible] Gin, Monongahela and old Whiskey, [illegible] E. Rum, Loaf Sugar, Varnishes, [illegible] Ware, Bottles, Lemon and Ginger Syrup, [illegible] Tamarinds, Jugs, Corks, [illegible] Iron and Composition Mortars, [illegible] Wick, Blacking, Lee's, Dean's, Dyott's, [illegible] Hooper's, Scott's, Cook's, [illegible] Moffat's, Evans', Brandreth's, Phelps' Pills, [illegible] and Swaim's Panacea, Moore and Anderson's [illegible] Drops, Snuff Boxes, Spices, Pepper Sauce, [illegible] Tonic Mixture, Back Gammon Boards, Matches, [illegible] Columbia for bald heads, Elixir of Opium, [illegible] Vermifuge, and a thousand other articles just [illegible] and for sale cheap at the Apothecary sign, by

C. B. & C.

Salisbury, June 7, 1839.

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## *To Travellers.*

THE travelling community are respectfully [illegible] ed that the Subscriber is now running his [illegible] rect from Raleigh by way of Pitsboro' and [illegible] Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the [illegible] order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays [illegible] 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M. arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly [illegible] and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1839. tf

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

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## *Teachers Wanted*

WANTED immediately, a Male and Female [illegible] er, to take charge of the Academies [illegible] place.

The Gentleman to be well qualified to prepare [illegible] dents for the University of this State, and the [illegible] teach the

BRANCHES

usually taught in Female Institutions in this [illegible]

N. B. A married Gentleman whose lady would [illegible] charge of the Female Academy would be prefer[illegible]

A. D. CARTER,
LEMUEL BINGHA
JOHN CLEMENT.

Mocksville, Oct. 18, 1839. tf

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## New Fashions, for Spring
## SUMMER, 1839.

HORACE H. BEA

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends [illegible] public, that he still carries on the TA[illegible] ING BUSINESS at his old stand on [illegible] next door to the Apothecary Store. He [illegible] ready to execute the orders of his custom[illegible] style and manner not surpassed by any [illegible] in the western part of the State. He is in the [illegible] gular receipt of the latest London and New-[illegible] FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.

☞ Cutting garments of all kinds attended to promptly; and the latest Fashions furnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting. [Salisbury, Jan. 1, 18

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## To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent* Spindle [illegible] Mills, by which, a mill will do much better [illegible] with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from *heating* or killing the meal in any [illegible] ner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Jaseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davie County; Gilbreth Dickson and David J. Ramsour of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are *highly* pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1839. tf

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## To Journeymen Coach-Makers.

THE Subscriber will give steady employment to two good Journeymen Coach-makers, who can come well recommended for habits of sobriety and industry. Their business will be to make and repair Coaches, &c. for which, (if they suit) he will pay liberal wages.

JOHN P. MABRY.

Lexington, October 11, 1839. tf

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## DR. G. B. DOUGLAS,

HAVING located himself in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to its citizens, and those of the surrounding country. His office is at the room formerly occupied by Dr. R. M. Bouchelle, where he may be found at all times except when absent on professional duties.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

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## *New Foundry.*

I HAVE lately completed and put in operation a large Iron *foundry* at my mill on the South-Yadkin river (formerly Pearsons) in Davie county; where we are prepared to make all kinds of castings, such as—the running works of cotton or woollen factories, cotton gins, grist and saw mills, thrashing machines, wind mills, plumer blocks, gudgeons, iron shafts, pullies, drums, driving wheels, and, in short, every thing else that is usually made at iron foundries. We are also prepared for *Turning* shafts, &c.; and for finishing and fitting up all kinds of machinery in this line of business.

I have employed JACOB WAYNESBURG, formerly of Baltimore, a very skilful Machinist, to superintend and manage my establishment. Mr. Waynesburg has worked all his life in establishments of this kind, and is distinguished for his skill as a Machinist, and Mill-Wright. He will also make calculations for water-wheels, mill-gearing, &c.; and when the machinery is obtained from us, he will attend to putting it up. Our prices are those of similar establishments at the North.

☞ Orders addressed either to Jacob Waynesburg or myself, at Salisbury, will be promptly attended to.

CHARLES FISHER.

Salisbury, May 24, 1839. tf

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JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

*Neatly and Expeditiously executed at this Office.*